## THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. HOURS AT HOME.

BY THOMAS S. DONOBO

God bless thee, Maye! This sultry afternoon, Weary and sad of thought, I cast me down Resting but sleeping not: so kind a boou

Then ho cless. Like a poor, beleaguered town, Within my heart was sorrow meeting sorrow, And none that ever dreamed of brighter morrow.

I closed mine eyes. Now softly through the room I heard the careful steps of her I love ... And presently there spread a pleasant gloor Around me, for the sun shone bright above Too bright for slumber Presently I knew She stood, and gazed, and watched each breath I drew

Then stole away so tenderly—one look A long and swe t one, as she passed the door Escaping with her newly opened book, Of this a part I saw, and f il a part,

Over my sorrows came the smile of peace, As over stormy waves the sunset ray, Till, less and less disturbed, at last they crass And calmly mirror back the golden day. Over the deluge of my soul came love,

Bearing an olive-branch, like Noah's dove

And then I fancied brighter time, and then Dist no ly rose a vine-clad cottage wall, Far down the forest-winding of a glen. An t near the tinkling of a waterfall And this was all mine own, and she was here Making my happy state, O doubly dear

And friends were mine, good friends, though only few Who sbared, in summer days, my fragrant bower, Or by my social hearth, in winter, drew, While verse and story sped the pensive hour. Not far the city lay at Sabbath time, Over the hills, we heard the church-bells chime

What merry parties on the grassy plain? What rambling rides among the bending tre-Often with friends, but oft, and oft again, Duly dear Maye and 1; the perfumed breeze Waving her auburn curis, as gladsomely Her proud steed bounded on, so wild and free

On sprang our steeds through sun and checkered shade, Or instantly, in full career obeyel, And stood with arching necks, waiting our will Dismounting, then we rested by a spring, Brank the cool tide, and heard the linnet sing

And watched the br ad oak leaves that whirling fell And through the forest vista looked afar, Talked quietly, and, loving all things we I, Came slowly homeward 'neath the evening str To pass, perchance, the early hours of night With books that made the very darkness light

We lived not for ourselves alone: we taught Whate'er of wisdom and of good we knew, And our reward was-only this we sought-The grateful smile that often met our view The consciousness that children loved us more And old men, entering, blessed our cottage door in the lone forest sometimes would I stray,

And mid the inspirations breathing there, Would let my thoughts pursue their music way, Singing of all things bountiful and fair: Trusting they should exist, and o't be read, When he who wrote them slumbered with the dead Again, when desolute the wintry scope

In the small book-room would we sit together. Where some sweet page preserved our own world gre Enchan ing it beyond all gleomy weather : Or, also there, would come the lightsome rhyme With which our hearts, forever young, kept time And this-I know not how it was-was now ;

We were not old, but looking forward yet Right trustfully with calm, exalted brow, To many joys, before our sun should set Nor fearing less of all, when sank that light Do not the stars shine out to bless the night Such were my fancies, and the sweetest still

Were those that pictured her confiding soul, Faithful and kind, confronting every ill; And, where her tenderness could not control. Soothing and cheering, by her angel love, Parting the cloud, revealing Heaven above! Her smiling face!- I woke! It was before me

Smiling as I beheld it in my sleep: And as so lovingly 'twas bending o'er me I gazed, I smiled; then could not cho se but weep My strength returned, the storm that darkly lowered Rolled back, by love's omnipotence a'erpowered! Washington, October, 1850.

> SUBSTANCE OF THE

## REMARKS OF MR. S. P. CHASE, OF OHIO. IN THE

strike out the second section of the Fugitive Slave Bill. August 24, 1850. The bill providing for the reclamation for fugi-

tives from service, and offered by Mr. UNDERwoon, of Kentucky, being under consideration, Mr. Chase moved to strike out the second section, in these words : "SEC 2. And be it further enacted, That the supe

rior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the cir-cuit courts of the United States, and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by the third section of the act of Congress, approved February 12, 1793, in the preceding section of this act men-

The first section authorized and required the commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States to act in the matter of surrendering fugitives from service, as the judges of the United States were required to act by the law of 1793— that is, examine claims to alleged fugitives from service, and, if satisfied as to the validity of the claims, to grant warrants of removal to the State from which the escape was made. It will be re-membered that this act authorizes seizure without process, examination without opportunity of defence, trial without jury, and decision without

appeal.

The motion of Mr. Chase, therefore, was, in effect, to deny the right of the slaveholder to reclaim as a slave any person escaped into the Ter-

Mr. CHASE said . The object of the amendment is merely to conform the provisions of this bill to those of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regu-lation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up."

of reclamation to persons escaping from one State into another State. This section extends this right, or rather a provision for the assertion of a is the reason why I ask that it be stricken out. Messrs. Berrien of Georgia, BUTLER of South Carolina, and UNDERWOOD of Kentucky, objected

to the amendment, relying on Southern doctrine as to the rights of slaveholders to hold slaves in the Territories.

Mr. BERRIEN said that the proposed amendment indicated a disposition "to do just what is absolutely required by the letter of the Constitution, and refuse that which the spirit of the Constitution rendered equally imperative." He insisted that Congress had ample power to make provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves ; that the only difference between the States and the Territories was, "that, with regard to the States, the obligation is rendered imperative by the Constitution, but, with regard to the Territories, is rendered equally imperative by the principles of justice, and by the obligation of the United States Government to protect all the citizens of the United States in the undisturbed enjoyment of their

property."
Mr. BUTLER insisted that the only reason for Constitution, was, that the framers of the Constitution took it for granted that the Territories were open to the immigration of slaveholders with their slaves as well as of other citizens with their property; and "never dreamed that slavery would be excluded, except by State Governments"

Mr. Underwood referred to the provision in the act of 1793, for the reclamation of slaves escaped into Territories, and relied on it as author ity for the legislation now proposed. "We have exclusive jurisdiction," he said, "over the Territories. No other power can interfere there. And shall we refuse to do in a Territory, subject to quires us to do in a State?" Mr. CHASE. A few words in reply to the sug-

gestions made by different gentlemen.

The Senator from Georgia thinks that we ought to legislate in conformity with the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution, and although the letter of the Constitution does not bind or au-

tive slaves escaped into the Territories, still we ought to assume a power beyond the Constitution, and legislate for that object. I suppose the decisions of almost every State in the Union, before which this question of slavery has come, have determined-so that it is not now a matter open to controversy-that slavery is a local institution; that a slave is reduced to the condition in which he is by force-force legalized by the law of the State in which slavery exists; and that when the slave passes beyond the jurisdiction in which that force is legalized, he ceases to be a slave, simply because the power to detain him in slavery does not accompany him. That is a doctrine held almost universally, and which has been asserted, throughout the Northern States especially, as one of the grounds upon which it would be safe to withhold the application of the Wilmot Proviso from the Territories The argument has been, that if the slave passes from the jurisdiction of the State, in which he is held as such under the municipal law, into the Territories, he ceases to be a slave, because there is in them no authority by which he can be held. If that be true, if that be a valid argument, and we yet so legislate as to countenance the right of the master in or to the slave who passes out of a State into a Territory, it follows as a matter of course that to that extent we authorize the introduction of slavery into the Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the Senator yield one

noment? I wish to call his attention to the Or-Mr. Chase, (in his seat.) I was just coming to

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (continuing) It says "There shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall

be duly convicted."

But listen to what follows: " Provided, also. That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed back by the person claiming his or her labor as aforesaid."

Now, it is a part of that celebrated Ordinance of 1787, a part of the very same sentence which contains that provision which the gentleman is so anxious to apply to all these cases. I think it ought all to go together, if it is to go at all. I am opposed to the application of the first part, and I think the residue ought to be applied.

Mr. Chase. Perhaps, as compromises are in fashion, I might make a compromise with the Senator, by taking the whole of the Ordinance Pro-viso together. Would he consent to it?

Sir, I was saying, when the gentleman inter-rupted me, that if we, by our legislation, authorize or continue slavery in Territories, where the Constitution by its terms does not carry it, we do, to that extent, establish slavery there.

The doctrine of non-intervention has found

much favor with a portion of the Democratic party" Within proper limits, and confined to the States, the doctrine is sound. Its application to the Territories also has been defended in the North, upon the ground that slavery cannot go beyond the jurisdiction of the State which main-tains it; that the Government of the United States have no power to establish slavery; and therefore that it cannot be introduced into the Now, sir, let us act upon some principle. If

slaveholding is right in itself-if the relation which it establishes is, as some say, a relation founded in the law of Nature, like that of husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward— if, also, the Constitution confers the power and imposes the duty of legislation for its maintenance upon Congress—then let all the protection be given to the institution which Southern gentlenen, however extreme, claim for it. Their claims f these propositions be conceded to them, can hardly go beyond our duties. But if, on the other hand, slaveholding is condemned by the law of Nature, as the decisions, even of the slave States, declare it is; if slavery is a local institution, created by State law, and dependent upon State law for its existence and continuance, let us act upon this principle as if we believed in it, and declare that slavery cannot be extended beyond State jurisdiction, and deny to its support the power of the National Government in the Ter-

No one contends that the fugitive-servant clause of the Constitution applies to slaves escaped into Territories. If Congress legislates for the surrender of such persons, the power to do so must be sought elsewere. The Senator from Congress to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property of the United States." He claims that this clause onfers on Congress an unlimited power of legislation over the Territories. Others maintain that it confers no power of legislation at all. The cor-rect opinion, I think, lies between these extremes Congress has the power of legislation over the Territories; not an arbitary, unlimited power, but one fixed and limited by the general principles of the Constitution. It does not authorize Congress to reduce anybody to slavery, or to au-thorize slavery in any way, or to any extent. If it Course of the debate in the Senate on his motion to did, there is no institution of arbitary power which Congress might establish in the Territorics. I deny, then, the existence of the unlimited power asserted for Congress. Of course I do not admit the inference deduced by the Senator

from Georgia, from its assumed existence. But the Senator from Kentucky | Mr. UNDERwood refers to the Ordinance of 1787. A very slight examination will satisfy any thinking man that this Ordinance gives no countenance to the gress. This decision asserts that Congress, in claim of power over this subject now made for providing for the surrender of a slave escaped,

The original policy of this Government was against the extension of slavery. The patriots who framed the Constitution and framed the Ordinance-cotemporaneous acts-never anticipated the reclamation of slaves from Territories, under the Constitution That instrument stipulated for the surrender of servants escaped from one State into another. The Ordinance provided for then existing. This provision was connucd, it will be observed, to servants escaped from the original States. The Constitution and the Ordinance condition as a property relation in the State from which the slaves come. Now, this slavery gets into the Territories by the legislation of Coninto the T then existing This provision was confined, it will State into a State; the Ordinance for cases of escape from an original State into territory north-west of the Ohio. Escapes from States into other Territories were left unprovided for, although the acquisition of other territories was certainly anticipated. The extinction of slavery itself was expected at no very remote period; and the last thing that the framers of the Constitution or Ordinance would have thought of would have been a provision looking to its perpetuity and indefi-nite extension. The Ordinance, then, affords no evidence of the existence, and no countenance to the exercise, of any such power as is now in-

The Senator from Kentuckey also relies on the act of 1793 as a cotemporaneous exposition of the Constitution, and an authority in favor of the existence of the power. That act, indeed, provide for the surrender of fugitives escaped into Territories; and the exercise of the power, at so early a period, proves—so runs the argument— its constitutionality. But it must be remembered that the same Congress, by the same act, confer-red judicial power on State magistrates, and this the Supreme Court has decided could not con-stitutionally be done. This fact nullifies the authority of this act, as a contemporaneous con-struction of the Constitution. The Congress which enacted it mistook their power as to State magistrates; they might as easily mistake their

The provisions relating to fugitives from seroccasion of the act arose out of a demand by the Governor of Pennsylvania upon the Governor of Virginia for certain fugitives from justice. The demand was not complied with, and the Governor of Pennsylv nia applied to the President, who laid the subject before Congress. Congress acted upon it. The primary object was to provide for the extradition of fugitives from justice. Southvision clauses providing for the surrender of fugi-tives from service. The demand was acceded to, and the clauses were inserted, probably without much, if any, examination. They have been decided to be unconstitutional in part, and must be treated as without weight as authority in the

Mr. BUTLER spoke with some heat. He char acterized the proposition of Mr. Chase as "perverse" and "extravagant," and called for the yeas and nays, "as a commentary," he said, "upon notions avowed here, to see how many envision them." tortain them?

The yeas and mays being ordered, Mr. Baldowin of Connecticut expressed his dissent from the views of Mr. Chase. "Whatever constitutional obligation," he said, "exists on the part of the United States in relation to the recapture and delivery of fugitive slaves escaping from one State to another does equally exist, in my opinion, in regard to a slave escaping into a Territory of the United States." He urged a Territory of the United States." He urged that the fugitive servant clause of the Constitution does not introduce or establish any slavery in the free States, but "simply recognises the existence of a legal status existing in the State from which the fugitive has escaped, by the laws of that State, which is not changed by what it deems a wrongful escape from the jurisdiction where those laws exist." And he asserted the power of providing for the surrender of slaves escaped into the Territories, on the ground that Congress, "having the supreme dominion over the Territories. It covers this question as it covers all others. If it does not cover this question, pray let me ask my friend how he will vote for the Wilmot Proviso? If we can shut out slavery from the Territories, we can let it in, or order slaves to be delivered up in the Territories. We have supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the Territories. That is the legal position upon which we have stood all along. The only question as it covers all others. If it does not cover this question, pray let me ask my friend how he will vote for the Wilmot Proviso? If we can shut out slavery from the Territories. That is the legal position upon which we have stood all along. The only question as it covers this question as it covers this question, pray let me ask my friend how he will vote for the Wilmot Proviso? If we can shut out slavery from the Territories. That is the legal position upon which we have supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the average of the Territories. That is the legal position upon which we have supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over the average of the Territories, or the Territories. That is the legal position upon which we have supreme and exclusive jurisdiction was one of expediency—whether we should exercise it or not. "having the supreme dominion over the Terri- In answer, Mr. Chase said: the Senator from | tain persons in the State of Arkansas.

thorize the General Government to return fugiaccording to the spirit of it without any specific constitutional provision to confer that power, since they have jurisdiction over the Territories

for all municipal purposes whatever."

Mr. Chase replied: If assertion were argument, and denunciation proof, then, Mr. President, the positions I have taken might be affected in some degree by what has fallen from the Senator from South Carolina. It is quite easy to use epithets; but epithets prove nothing. It is very easy to say that a proposition is "extravagant" and "perverse;" but, after a gentlemen has gratified his taste by such an application of terms, the proposition remains just as it was before. I should prefer to hear some argument in contravention of the position I maintain. I am, I trust, as op n to conviction as any gentleman upon this floor—as little willing and as little likely to advance propositions which can justly be denominated "perverse" or "extravagant" as any other

What have I said? That the common law prevails in this country as the rule of decision for the Federal courts and the State courts generally; except so far as it is controlled and modi-fied by the Constitution of the United States. Does anybody deny that? If not, what have been the results of the application of the principle? By the courts of Louisiana, it has been held that a slave taken to France, and having set his foot upon that soil, though but for a moment, was no longer a slave; and, although he might be brought back to Louisiana, his freedom would remain. Such, also, were the earlier decisions in Mississippi. It may be, however, that the course of adudication on this subject has undergone some modification there.

Now, what was the ground of those decisions? It was, as I said before, that common-law princior rather that principle of universal law, which affirms that slavery is local—is dependent upon the municipal law for its existence and con-tinuance. Slavery is an institution of force, and not of right, as our law books teach—the private force of the master being made efficient and suffi-cient by the public force of the State. When, therefore, a person held as a slave passes beyond the jurisdiction within which public force can be invoked in aid of the private force which would subject him to slavery he is no longer a slave. He is a man; and he is where the power which made him a slave cannot follow him. He is free, therefore That is all there is of it; and that, it seems to me, is sound logic. It is a legitimate deduction from unquestionable premises. If gentlemen can show that the premises are unsound, or the conclusion erroneous, let them do so.

Now, sir, a few words in answer to the Senator from Connecticut. He thinks we may legislate for the extradition of slaves escaped into the Territories, although the clause of the Constitution under which we act, does not extend to the Ter-ritories at all. Now, I ask the Senator where he finds constitutional power to enforce the surrender of slaves escaped into the Territories? What clause of the Constitution confers it? Will the Senator say that slaves pessed from the Senator say that slaves pessed from the States into the Territories. of the States into the Territories remain slaves? If he says that, I understand him. That is the modern Southern doctrine. Does he say that these persons, if fugitives from service, may be delivered up under the general power of Congress over the Territories? That, also, is a position which I understand. The point of difference between us would then be this: I maintain that Congress has no power to authorize or sanction slavery in the Territories, and that, inasmuch as all Territorial legislative power is derived from Congress, there can be, therefore, no Territorial while the Senator insists that a qualified right of the master to the slave, the right of reclamation, may be created by Congress in the

Territories. The Senator denies, however, that the condition of the person, thus liable to be surrendered, is slavery. He denies that the Constitution continues the condition of slavery in the case of a slave escaping from one State into another. insists that the fugitive is not property in the non-slaveholding State. In that, as a legal proposition, I agree with him; but this will furnish no warrant for the legislation contemplated by the section which I propose to strike out. The opinion which the Senator and myself entertain has not yet received the sanction of the courts. Our opinion is not the law; quite otherwise. The Supreme Court, in the case of Pennsylvania vs. Prigg, decided that, as between States, the condi tion of the fugitive slave remains in all respects the same in the State into which he escapes as it was in the State from which he fled. This is the nguage of the court:

"The clause contains a positive and unqualified recognition of the right of the owner in the slave— \* \* puts the right to the service or labor on the same ground and to the same extent in every other State as in the State from which the slave escaped, and in which he was held to service or labor. If this be so, all the incidents of the right attach also. The owner must, there-fore, have the right to seize and repossess the slave, which the local laws of his own State confer upon him, as property."

Now, we are or should be practical men. should legislate upon facts and laws as we find them. The power under which the Senate must act in passing a bill for the surrender of fugitives from service is nowhere expressly granted by the Constitution, but is claimed by implication from this clause of compact, and the claim is sanctioned by a decision of the Supreme Court. We must take this whole decision together, if we desire to ascertain the consequences of the legislation which it asserts to be within the competency of Congress. This decision asserts that Congress, in must regard him as property. If, then, Congress shall exercise this same power in regard to slaves escaped into Territories-a case not provided for in the Constitution—it must recognise, or rather authorize, the continuance in the Territories of the property relation between the master and the escaped slave. In the absence of legislation by Congress, a slave escaped into the Territories is the surrender of servants escaped from the original states into the only Territory of the United States gress intervenes; and there is slavery there—slavery unlimited in duration, unrestricted in exgress. If not, will the Senator explain how it

Why, sir, the very woman whose seizure and abduction gave rise to the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, had children by a free husband, who never escaped from Maryland, but were born in Pennsylvania. And yet, as the mother was an escaping slave, and "all the incidents" of slavery attached to her, her children were carried off with her and sold to the slave-deader. I do not say that this was lawful or constitutional-far from it; but it was sanctioned by the decision of the Supreme Court. That decision, though in my judgment wholly unwarranted by the Constitution, yet stands for law; and we must legislate as practical men, well knowing that, until re-

rersed, it will stand for law.

If then, Congress, by its legislation, creates the right of reclamation in a class of cases in which it is not given by the Constitution—if it continues the master's power over and his property in slaves escaped into Territories, as that Court to be continued by the Constitution in and over slaves escaped into the States, does not Congress introduce slavery into the Territories? It cems to me that there can be but one answer to this question. I would hope, therefore, that the Sensior from Connecticut might reconsider his

but he thought that the case of the Territories the Constitution;" and that Congress should provide for the seizure and extradition of fugitives escaped into them. He said further:

The Senator from Ohio assumes the legal posi-tion that slavery is controlled by the common law, except where the common law is overridden by the Constitution. There is no controversy about if a slave escape from a slave State into a free State or upon free soil, or even upon free territory, in common law that slave is free. But the question is whether, legislating in a spirit of good faith, we ought not to give to the South the fair benefit of this constitutional provision of the Constitution—whether we ought not to override the common-law principle. It seems to me that we ought to carry out the provisions of the Constitu-tion in good faith; and if a fair trial, or what is in my judgment a fair trial, is given to the fugi-tive, I am willing to give the South the benefit of the redelivery everywhere and anywhere. But the Senator from Ohio says, "What power have you to legislate in this way?" The Constitution limits this power of legislation to slaves escaping into the several States. If the power comes from that general clause which gives the Government exclusive power to legislate for the Territories certainly we have the power to pass a law upon this subject. Our power over the Territories is supreme. It covers this question as it covers all

An act in relation to donations of land to cer-

An act for the relief of Joseph P. Williams. New Jersy admits the general principle for which I contend that a slave escaping into free territory is free. But he says that we should deny to the escaped slave the benefit of this common-law prin-ciple—that we should, to use his own expression, 'override" it. He claims that we have the con-

stitutional power to do so in virtue of the general authority of Congress over the Territories. He insists that we may, if we choose, establish slavery in the Territories as fully as it is established in any State; or, to the limited extent of providing poses therein recited

An act for the relief of John Mitchell. for the seizure and extradition, as slaves, fugitives

from service escaped into them.

He asks how, if 1 do not admit this doctrine, 1 can vote for the Proviso? I will tell him. I deny the right of the General Government to es-tablish slavery; but I affirm its right and duty to prohibit. A legislature may, I apprehend, be restrained from allowing the introduction within its jurisdiction of persons infected with the plague, and yet have full power to prohibit it.

The honorable Senator says, also, that good

faith requires us to continue and protect the slaveholder's right in his slave so far as to enable him to follow him if he escapes into the Territo-ries and bring him back. I am not insensible, I trust, to such an appeal. But when I am asked to assume an obligation not imposed by the Constitution, and to sanction by my vote the reduc-tion of any person to slavery. I must be permitted to doubt whether good faith requires any such action from me. I am unwilling to make a sup-plement to the Constitution, for the sake of erect-ing a bulwark for slavery. I am unwilling to go beyond the positive requirements of the Constitu-tion for that object, I do not believe it to be right. It is not, in my judgment, a case for the exercise

of discretion.

The gentleman upon the other side of the chamber, admits the general principles upon which I stand, in respect to slavery; but they deny the justness of my conclusions, and insist that they cught not, under the Constitution, to be applied to the Territories. I have the misfortune to differ from them. I think that principle, right in themselves, ought to be applied wherever applicable.

Mr. Baldwin made some further remarks in vindication of his positions.

Mr. Yulke, declared that he felt little interest

in the bill, believing that no law which could be passed could have much effect. He referred to the Convention of fugitive slaves, and their friends in session, at that moment, in the State of New York, and read an extract from their address to the

slaves in the Southern States.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa replied to Mr. YULEE, and read as an offset to the address to the slaves " the act to regulate blacks and mulattoes? passed by the Legislature of lowa.

Mr. CHASE then said : I desire merely to recall the Senate to the real question under consideration. The remarks and extracts of the Senator from Florida, [Mr. Yulke,] and the law of lows read by Mr. Dongs, are equally wide from the simple question which is fore us; which is whether we will strike from this bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the provision for the seizure and surrender of such nersons, when they shall have escaped into the Territories of the United States.

The question being then taken upon Mr. CHASE'S amendment, it was rejected, as follows

YEA-Mr. Chase, Navs - Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Butler, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Greene, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangues, Mason, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Sould, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop and Yulee—41.

## LIST OF ACTS PASSED BY THE THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Public acts which originated in the Senate An act to enable the state of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the "swamp lands" within their

An act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.

An act to amend and supplementary to the act entitled " An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from service of their mas-

ers;" approved February 12th, 1793.

An act to reduce the minimum price of the mineral lands in the Lake Superior district in Michigan and in the Chippewa district in Wisconsin. An act to authorize notaries certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments

An act to amend an act entitled " An act for the better organization of the District Court of the United States within the State of Louisiana," approved the 3d of March, 1849.

An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent consuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

An act to carry into effect the Convention be-tween the United States and the Emperor of Brazil of the 27th day of January, 1849.

An act authorizing the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade mountains, and

for other purposes.

An act to increase the rank and file of the army and to encourage enlistments. An act to increase the commissariat of the

United States army. An act to reduce and define the boundaries of the military reserve at St. Peter's river, in the

Territory of Minnesota, and to secure the rights of the actual settlers thereon. An act for the admission of the State of California into the Union. An act to amend an act entitled " An act to reg

ulate the collection of duties on imports and ton-An act giving the assent of the United States to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the December session, 1844, chap-

easing of a portion of the margin of the Black Warrior river for the purposes therein mentioned. An act to provide for the printing of the Annual Report upon Commerce and Navigation. An act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the Judges of the District Courts. An act to establish a Territorial Government

for Utah. An act to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

An act to regulate the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Dis-

trict of Ohio. An act supplementary to the act entitled " An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future

apportionment among the several States."

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to An act to amend the act entitled. An act to amend, in the cases therein mentioned, the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonage?"

An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries. daries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said be ries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government

An act to anthorize the Secretary of the Treas-ury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any collection district of the United States as he may designate.

An act to create additional collection districts

in the State of California, and to change the existing district therein, and to modify the existing collection districts in the United States, and for

udicial system of the United States to the State of California. An act to authorize the appointment of Indian agents in California.

An act making appropriations for lighthouses, lightboats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erec-tion and establishment of the same, and for other An act to extend the port of New Orleans An act to repeal so much of the act approved 11th of August, 1848, as extends the provisions

thereof to Macao.

Joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the revenue from customs for the present fiscal year. Joint resolution authorizing the purchase of the

manuscript of the Farewell Address of George Joint resolution for binding the public docu-Joint resolution for restoring the settlement of

the "three months' extra pay" claims to the ac-counting officers of the Treasury. Joint resolution relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Joint resolution expressing the condolence of Congress for Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

Joint resolution to amend a resolution approved on the 10th of August, 1850, relative to the payment of dividends or interest on war bounty scrip.

Joint resolution relating to the publication of the laws of the United States. Joint resolution relative to the public printing.

Private Acts which originated in the Senate.

An act providing for the examination and set-tlement of claims for land at the Saut Ste. Marie, in Michigan.

An act for the relief of Conrad W. Faber, Leo-

pold Bierwith, and Theodore Victor.

An act to enable the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to hold certain property for the pur-

An act for the relief of Captain Nathan Adams,

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of D. A. Watterston." An act for the relief of Leuright Browning. An act to authorize Thomas Ginnalty to hold and transmit certain real estate.

Joint resolution directing the accounting offi-cers of the Treasury to adjust the account of Newton Lane, late pension agent at Louisville. Joint resolution to extend the provisions of a "joint resolution for the benefit of Frances Slo-cum and her children and grandchildren, of the Miami tribe of Indians," approved March 3, 1845, to certain other individuals of the same tribe. Joint resolution for the settlement of accounts with the heirs and representatives of Colonel Pierce M. Butler, late agent for the Cherokee In-

And another joint resolution of precisely the

Public Acts which originated in the House of Representatives.

An act to provide for recording the convey-ances of vessels and for other purposes.

An act to continue in force an act therein men-tioned, relating to the port of Baltimore. An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act estab-

a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States. An act to make further appropriations for pub-lic huildings in the Territories of Minnesota and

An act to supply deficiencies in the appropria-tion for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1851. An act making appropriations for certain forti-fications of the United States for the year ending

June 30, 1851.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851. An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851. An act granting bounty lands for certain offi-cers and soldiers who have been engaged in the

military service of the United States. An act to create the office of Surveyor Gene ral of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands.

An act making appropriations for the payment of Navy pensions for the year ending the 30th of and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June

An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851. An act authorizing the Legislative Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories to prolong their next annual session to a period of ninety

days An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1851. An act to supply a deficiency in the appropria-tion for the service of the fiscal year ending the

30th of June, 1850. An act to establish certain post-roads in the United States. An act to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for pay and mileage of Members of Con-

gress for the present session.

An act to provide for carrying into execution in further part the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June,

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, and for other

Joint resolution instructing the Secretary of State to furnish the State of Alabama duplicates by Congress, and which were destroyed by the

by Congress, and which were destroyed by the recent burning of the State Capitol of said State.

Joint resolution to supply the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota with the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.

Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in secrets of Six Lobe Escaphing and his companions. search of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

Private acts which originated in the House of Repre-

An act for the relief of William Paddy An act to extend the privilege of franking let-ters and packages to Sarah Polk. An act for the relief of William B. Crews. An act to refund the fine imposed on the late Dr. Thomas Cooper, under the sedition law, to

An act for the relief of Jesse Sutton. An act for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other pur-

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office. An act for the relief of Brown and Tarbox. An act for the relief of Richard H. Barrett. An act for the relief of Benjamin P. Smith. An act for the relief of Camfield Averill. An act for the relief of Eliphas C Brown.

An act for the relief of Skelton Felton. An act for the relief of Winthrop S. Harding. An act for the relief of Smith and Hersey. An act for the relief of Jacob Zimmerman. An act for the relief of Sarah Jane West. An act for the relief of the Wilmington and

Raleigh Railroad Company. An act to grant a register to the barque Royal An act for the relief of Al-lo-lah and his legal representatives, and their grantees.

An act authorizing the issuing of a register to the barque Cornwallis. An act for the relief of James T. Shackleford

An act to grant the franking privilage to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor. An act for the relief of William Maxwell, late Marshal for the district of Georgia. An act for the relief of Isaac Seymour.

An act to grant a register to the barque James Patton, jr., now the Grenadian barque Bogota. An act for the relief of Charles Stuart. An act for the relief of William Whicher An act for the payment of a company of Indian

volunteers.
A joint resolution granting old brass guns to the
Jackson Monument Committee.
A joint resolution relating to the equestrian
statue of General Andrew Jackson.
A joint resolution for the relief of the children
of Sarah Stokes, deceased.

A joint resolution explanatory of certain acts

A Ta meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A Hydropathic institute, heid Fifth month 18th, 1850,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institute is now
pr pares to receive an additional number of patients; sud
from Dr. Weder's well known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnits, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
Linis con sirvy, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia
(where he has bad many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to SAMUKI, WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logar General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar outlage, used by the issues for aimlier purposes. cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hun dred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the

other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages a well as into the main building, and all the waste water ca THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a bydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by seeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a beight of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

he same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better un ierstood by a personal examination.

May 30.

JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE, BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Altorneys at Law and Notaries

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, too wiedgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and affir ons, by appointment of the Governors of Maine North Carolina South Carolina Wisconsin. Special attention given to collections and to the taking

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personal attendance at Washing or personal attendance at Washing or Seribers.

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OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND, THE OBIGINAL DISCOVERER OF
THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA
OLD Dr. Townsend is now about sevens, years of age, and
has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of
the genuine original "Townsend Sarsaparilla." Being
poor, he was compelled to himit its manufacture, by which
means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circum
scribed to those only who had proved its worth and known
its value. It had reached the cars of many, nevertheless, as
those persons who had been healed of sore diseaver, and
saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful
healing power. This
Grand and Unequalled Preparation
is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for

Grand and Unequalled Preparation
is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for
throughout the length and breadth of the land.
Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and
never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared or
scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest know
ledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art
have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of
the Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparila root, it is
well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and
others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some
of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are
not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those
experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile
principles, which by off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under
heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root. principles, which fly off in vapor, or as all heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsapa rilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concen-trated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the Cure of Innumerable Diseases,

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every eide in M. Leath, the control of consumption, Dyspepsia and Circer Complaint, and in Rheumatism, Scrofula, and Piles Costiceness, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, and all effections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomash, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palputation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages or

Female Complaints.

acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Femmic Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling
of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the meastrual periods, and the like; and is
effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures
all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility, and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disea-ses, as spinsl irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swoon-ing, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c. Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

cause of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De-rioration and Never Spoils, Never Spoils, while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What; put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspepsis but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stonachs, what mischief it produces!—flatule: ce, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhead teamtery, colic, and corruntion of the blood! What is serof.

worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Gennine Original Sursuparilla is an Imitation of his inferior preparation!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have used S. P. Townsend's Permenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven widespart, and infinitely dissimilar, that they are unlike in every particular, having not one sin gle thing in common.

that they are unlike in every particular, having not one sin gle thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific unprofessional man—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of basilt?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLO—DR. JACOR TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his

nity and means to bring his Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

Transcendent Power

Transcendent Power

D. F. Callan Z. D. & W. H. Gilms
S. Butt M. Delany

Ridgely & Co. LARD FOR OIL. LARI WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fer Lar 1. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer. Jan. 20. 23 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati. O

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The citizens of Washington and strangers visiting the city are respectfully informed that the subscriber has just opened a gallery as above, which he has fitted up in eigent style, with all the latest improvements, including AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT,

AN EXTENSIVE SALE INC.

and is now prepared to take pictures of all sizes, single or is groups, which his long exp rience and great success embol den him to say will be pronounced by competent judges fill equal to any specimens of the phonographic art ever produced in the United States.

Cabinet pictures, measuring eleven by fourteen inches taken at short notice; also, crayon and enamelled Daguerreo

paken at short house, saying the property person of the property person perfect satisfaction warranted in a leases. The public are respectfully invited to call and examin N. S. BENNETT.

ST. LAWRENCE EXCHANGE, DOTSDAM, New York. SILAS HICOCK, Proprie

William B. Jakvis, Jun., atterney and Counseller
at Law, Columbus, Obio. Office in Platt's new build
ing, State street, opposite south door of State House.
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The National Era comes from Washington to this office by Express, and is delivered by earriers in any part of the city proper, at \$2.75 a year, free of postage; single copies, six and a quarter cents.

Now is the time to secure this national advocate of the Liberty Movement, during the first session of Congress under the new Administration, when questions of the most thrilling importance must be decided.

Subscriptions and renewals respectfully solicited by Nov. 25.

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of the National Era, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by
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Nov. 15—tf

WHOLESALE and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 32 Lower Market, south side, two doors west of Syemmore street, Cincinnati-Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, &c.

May 23-17

A. WOOD.

JUST PUBLISHED. REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphlet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents For sale by Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York

HOOKER & HAWLEY. A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, Hartford, Con-necticut. JOHN HOOKER. Sept. 12-1y JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH, THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Eva., 3 Cornhill. Price, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of GEORGE W. LIGHT.

Nov. 25. 3 Cornhill Boston.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY. No. 3 Cornhill, Boston.

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G. W. LIFHT & CO.

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
CONDUCTED by the Female Medical Education Society,
incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature. The
fifth term will commence November 6, 1850, and continue
three months. Those who desire can attend exclusively to
Widwifery, With Wickshaterai transfers. Taition, \$25.
Board in the city to be had at \$2 a week.
SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary,
17 Cormbill,

GUNDRY'S CINCINNATI MERCANTILE COL-LEGE,

Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. THE attention of the Public is respectfully called to the course of atudies prescribed at this institution for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in athorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for busi-

manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and scientific accountants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of accounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business. commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatises on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions.

all descriptions.
It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make those who attend this institution good practical penner—a sine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of train. A complete course of calculations is included in the exerfor instruction is given individually; thus gentlemen can enter at any time.) a

Of The institution being chartered, students on graduating receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and legal gentlemen.

Of The time requisite to complete the course averages from six to twelve weeks.

from six to twelve weeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a teacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters himself that those who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations mere than realized.

Sept. 19—3m JOHN GUNDRY, Principal.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851.

The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanae, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the Northern States, it is conflictually exceed that the direculation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

much useful matter cannot went be circulated at less expense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Rox Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeding Slave Mother Besides the Collendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Pociety's Almanac for 1851, and the Eclipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistics surveys of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

For one thousand copies For one thousand copies - -

For one dozen copies 40. For a single copy 65. The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-operate in giving a wide circulation to the Aimanac, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanacs packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are how more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanac sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphiets can be sent with the Almanac, without much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to Aug. 8-6t No. 61 John street, New York City N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but

o diffuse useful information. DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Xenia, Ohio,

Will take acknowledgments, depositions, affidavits, an W protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Eva, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Compan-ny, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to sell , leasing, and renting real estate. G-Office—Galloway's Buildings, up stairs—corner room

JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.-y SAND'S SARSAPARILLA, In Quart Bottles.

In Quart Bottles.

Foll purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofulo, Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas. Primples, B les, Mercurial Discusses, Culaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchits, Consumption Female Complaints, Loss of Appelite, General Debility, 4c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and conceptrated in their utmost strength and efficace. Experiments were made in their utmost strength and efficace. Experiments were made in their utmost strength and efficace, intil it was found it could not improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of scrofula, liver diseases, salt rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting liseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bowels; and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No palitative, no anodyne, no topical application, will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached, acted upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sund's Sursupavilla, which gently stimulates while it distinctes and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone Its great merit is, that it meets and neutralizes the active principle of disase itself, and when that is going and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its effects, to

MONTEREY, JANUARY 18, 1850. Messes. A. B. & D. Sands:

General Research of the deliver to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to by its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland coute, about the lat of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar aparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my dimentify the properties. With high regards yours, &c.

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Messrs. Sands:

Grantiamin: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are anfering as have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla baving been cured of a malady after suffering six years. hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medians, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and highly and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that a should die with consumption. One day, white suffering a violent attack of burning fiver, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health that I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient ser-

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